d 1-11

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003-0266667 PASCAL
TIEN Aqueous dispersion behavior of barium chromate crystals: Effect of cationic polyelectrolyte
AU SOPONVUTTIKUL C.; SCAMEHORN J. F.; SAIWAN C.
CS Inst. for Applied Surfactant Res. The Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019, United States
SO Langmuir, (2003), 19(10), 4402-4410, 37 refs.
ISSN: 0743-7463 CODEN: LANGD5
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003-0125753 PASCAL
TIEN **Zeta potential** of membranes as a function of pH: Optimization of isoelectric point evaluation
AU MARTIN A.; MARTINEZ F.; MALFEITO J.; PALACIO L.; PRADANOS P.; HERNANDEZ A.
CS Dpto. Termodin. y Fis. Apl. Grp. of Surfaces/Porous Materials Fac. de Cie. Univ. de Valladolid, 47071 Valladolid, Spain
SO Journal of Membrane Science, (2003), 213(1-2), 225-230, 14 refs.
ISSN: 0376-7388 CODEN: JMESDO
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY Netherlands
LA English
AV INIST-17232

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003-0192201 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2003 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TIEN Negatively charged 2- and 10-.mu.m particles activate vanilloid receptors, increase cAMP, and induce cytokine release
AU AGOPYAN N.; LI L.; YU S.; SIMON S. A.
CS Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, United States; Department of Neurobiology, Duke University Medical Center Durham, NC 27710, United States
SO Toxicology and applied pharmacology, (2003), 186(2), 63-76, refs. 1 p.1/2
ISSN: 0041-008X CODEN: TXAPA9
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-9067, 354000104182350010

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:940730 PROMT
TITLE: Glossary of Liquid-Phase Separation Terms.
AUTHOR(S): Majors, Ronald E.; Carr, Peter W.
SOURCE: LC-GC North America, (Feb 2001) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 124.
ISSN: ISSN: 1527-5949.
PUBLISHER: Advanstar Communications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 19060

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002-0576137 PASCAL
TIEN Interaction forces and **zeta potentials** of cationic polyelectrolyte coated silica surfaces in water and in ethanol: Effects of chain length and concentration of perfluorinated anionic surfactants on their binding to the surface
AU MCNAMEE C. E.; MATSUMOTO M.; HARTLEY P. G.; MULVANEY P.; TSUJII Y.; NAKAHARA M.
CS Institute for Chemical Research Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto 611-0011, Japan
SO Langmuir, (2001), 17(20), 6220-6227, 50 refs.
ISSN: 0743-7463
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
AN 2001:746865 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 472QG
TI Surface chemistry and surface charge formation for an alumina powder in ethanol with the addition of HCl and KOH
AU Van Tassel J (Reprint); Randall C A
CS Penn State Univ, Mat Res Lab, Particulate Mat Ctr, University Pk, PA 16802 USA (Reprint)
CYA USA
SO JOURNAL OF COLLOID AND INTERFACE SCIENCE, (15 SEP 2001) Vol. 241, No. 2, pp. 302-316.
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495 USA.
ISSN: 0021-9797.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 18
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST on STN
AN 1010812838 JICST-EPlus
TI Interaction between Ionic Soft Contact Lens Materials and Protein.
AU SATO TAKAO; SAITO NORIKO; SHIROGANE TAIICHI; TANIGAWA HARUYASU; UNO KENJI KANAI ATSUSHI
CS SEED, JPN
Juntendodai I Gankagakukoza
SO Nippon Kontakuto Renzu Gakkaishi (Journal of Japan Contact Lens Society), (2001) vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 7-11. Journal Code: Z0105B (Fig. 8, Tbl. 1, Ref. 7)
ISSN: 0374-9851
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA Japanese
STA New

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1016838 PROMT
TITLE: New Products.(Statistical Data Included)
SOURCE: Semiconductor International, (Sept 2000) Vol. 23, No. 10, pp. 174.
ISSN: 0163-3767.
PUBLISHER: Cahners Publishing Company

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 4011
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2001-0013336 PASCAL
TIEN Evaluation of electrostatic potential induced by anion-dominated partition into zwitterionic micelles and origin of selectivity in anion uptake
AU ISO K.; OKADA T.
CS Tokyo Inst of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
SO Langmuir, (2000), 16(24), 9199-9204, 16 refs.
ISSN: 0743-7463
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2000-0191686 PASCAL
TIEN Streaming potential measurements as a characterization method for nanofiltration membranes
AU PEETERS J. M. M.; MULDER M. H. V.; STRATHMANN H.
CS Univ of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands Antilles
SO Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, (1999), 150(1), 247-259, 25 refs.
ISSN: 0927-7757
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY Netherlands
LA English
AV INIST-18274 A

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 75155443 EMBASE
DN 1975155443
TI Streaming potentials and other water dependent effects in mineralized tissues.
AU Eriksson C.
CS Dept. Med. Phys., Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, Sweden
SO Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (1974) vol.238/- (321-338).
CODEN: ANYAA
DT Journal
FS 002 Physiology
LA English

=> d l5 9

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2001-0013336 PASCAL
TIEN Evaluation of electrostatic potential induced by anion-dominated partition into zwitterionic micelles and origin of selectivity in anion uptake
AU ISO K.; OKADA T.
CS Tokyo Inst of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
SO Langmuir, (2000), 16(24), 9199-9204, 16 refs.
ISSN: 0743-7463

DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

=> d l5 9 ab

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AB The surface potentials of n-dodecyltrimethylammoniopropanesulfonic acid (DDAPS) micelles in various electrolytes have been evaluated by capillary electrophoresis.This zwitterionic micelle has an inner cationic surface and an outer anionic surface and accommodates anions better than cations, indicating that a negative surface potential is induced by anion-dominated partition. Selectivity terms, i.e., solvation changes of ions and ion association between ions and charged groups in the DDAPS micelles, are introduced into the Poisson-Boltzmann equation for the spherical geometry. This model allows the interpretation of differences in the ionic partition and surface potential between electrolytes. The selectivity parameters have been determined by assuming agreement between the **zeta potential** determined by capillary electrophoresis and the calculated outer surface potential of the micelle. The obtained selectivity parameters can also explain the potentiometrically evaluated partition of ClO4- and I-. It has been confirmed that capillary electrophoresis has wide applicability in surface potential measurements and can detect surface potentials of less than 1 mV. The selectivity origin in the partition into the DDAPS micelles is also discussed on the basis of evaluated parameters. The hydration changes mainly govern the uptake of well-hydrated anions, whereas poorly hydrated anions are partitioned into the micelle principally by ion-pair formation with the cationic groups in the micelles.

=>

7 14 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-14

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:185611 USPATFULL
TI Nanosize electropositive fibrous adsorbent
IN Tepper, Frederick, Sanford, FL, UNITED STATES
Kaledin, Leonid, Port Orange, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003127393 A1 20030710
AI US 2002-177709 A1 20020621 (10)
PRAI US 2001-300184P 20010622 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1368
INCL INCLM: 210/656.000
INCLS: 210/660.000; 210/263.000; 210/510.100; 436/178.000; 436/161.000
NCL NCLM: 210/656.000
NCLS: 210/660.000; 210/263.000; 210/510.100; 436/178.000; 436/161.000
IC [7]
ICM: B01D015-08
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:159005 USPATFULL
TI Non-pharmacological method for treating depression, skin disorders, and improving overall **health** and wellness
IN Smith, Jack V., Arden, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003108618 A1 20030612
AI US 2001-4981 A1 20011207 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 574
INCL INCLM: 424/601.000
INCLS: 424/195.170; 514/054.000
NCL NCLM: 424/601.000
NCLS: 424/195.170; 514/054.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K035-80
ICS: A61K033-42; A61K031-715; A61K031-737
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:202607 USPATFULL
TI Sulfated phosphatidylinositols, their preparation and use of the same
IN Dadey, Eric J., Aurora, IL, United States
Mei, Xiao-Hui, Chicago, IL, United States
PA The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6316424 B1 20011113
AI US 2000-483150 20000114 (9)
PRAI US 1999-116166P 19990115 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 898
INCL INCLM: 514/048.000
NCL NCLM: 514/048.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-70
EXF 514/48
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:16574 USPATFULL

TI Ultraclean surface treatment device
IN Bahten, Kristan G., Gold River, CA, United States
PA Rippey Corporation, El Dorado Hills, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6182323 B1 20010206
AI US 1998-192878 19981116 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 918
INCL INCLM: 015/230.160
INCLS: 015/230.000; 015/244.400; 134/022.100; 134/022.170; 428/131.000
NCL NCLM: 015/230.160
NCLS: 015/230.000; 015/244.400; 134/022.100; 134/022.170; 428/131.000
IC [7]
ICM: B05C001-00
ICS: B05C017-00; A47L017-00
EXF 134/22.1; 134/22.17; 134/22.19; 015/102; 015/97.1; 015/230; 015/230.16; 015/244.1; 015/244.4; 428/131; 428/119
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:166499 USPATFULL
TI System for cleaning sponge or porous polymeric products
IN Bahten, Kristan G., Gold River, CA, United States
Reichert, Brian, Cameron Park, CA, United States
PA Rippey Corporation, El Dorado Hills, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6158448 20001212
AI US 1998-193054 19981116 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 926
INCL INCLM: 134/058.000R
INCLS: 134/095.100; 134/095.300; 134/115.000R
NCL NCLM: 134/058.000R
NCLS: 134/095.100; 134/095.300; 134/115.000R
IC [7]
ICM: B08B003-02
EXF 134/57R; 134/58R; 134/95.1; 134/95.3; 134/115R
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:140521 USPATFULL
TI Dissolved solid analyzer
IN Garver, Theodore M., Edmonton, Canada
Boegh, Kenneth, Thunder Bay, Canada
PA Alberta Research Council Inc., Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6134952 20001024
AI US 1998-157145 19980918 (9)
PRAI CA 1997-2216046 19970918
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1002
INCL INCLM: 073/061.710
INCLS: 073/061.480; 324/693.000; 356/441.000; 162/049.000
NCL NCLM: 073/061.710
NCLS: 073/061.480; 162/049.000; 324/693.000; 356/441.000
IC [7]
ICM: G01N015-06
EXF 073/53.03; 073/61.71; 073/61.48; 324/693; 250/373; 356/441; 356/442; 162/49-61; 162/83
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:124396 USPATFULL
TI Microcleaning process for sponge or porous polymeric products
IN Bahten, Kristan G., Gold River, CA, United States
PA Rippey Corporation, El Dorado Hills, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6120616 20000919
AI US 1998-193009 19981116 (9)
PRAI US 1998-79661P 19980327 (60)
US 1998-79753P 19981116 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 910
INCL INCLM: 134/042.000
INCLS: 134/022.100; 134/022.160; 134/022.170; 134/022.190; 134/026.000; 134/028.000; 134/029.000; 134/036.000; 015/077.000; 015/097.100; 015/102.000; 510/108.000; 510/109.000
NCL NCLM: 134/042.000
NCLS: 015/077.000; 015/097.100; 015/102.000; 134/022.100; 134/022.160; 134/022.170; 134/022.190; 134/026.000; 134/028.000; 134/029.000; 134/036.000; 510/108.000; 510/109.000
IC [7]
ICM: B08B009-00
EXF 015/77; 015/97.1; 015/102; 134/22.1; 134/22.16; 134/22.17; 134/22.19; 134/26; 134/28; 134/29; 134/36; 134/42; 510/108; 510/109
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:30742 USPATFULL
TI Compositions to remove heavy metals and radioactive isotopes from wastewater
IN Blake, Barbara, 4 Walnut Hollow Ln., Holmdel, NJ, United States 07733
Blake, Alexander, 4 Walnut Hollow Ln., Holmdel, NJ, United States 07733
Lacy, William John, 9114 Cherry Tree Dr., Alexandria, VA, United States 22309
PI US 5880060 19990309
AI US 1996-704127 19960828 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 431
INCL INCLM: 502/411.000
INCLS: 502/405.000; 502/407.000; 502/202.000; 502/242.000; 502/250.000; 252/175.000; 588/009.000; 588/013.000; 588/014.000; 588/015.000; 210/682.000; 210/688.000
NCL NCLM: 502/411.000
NCLS: 210/682.000; 210/688.000; 252/175.000; 502/202.000; 502/242.000; 502/250.000; 502/405.000; 502/407.000; 588/009.000; 588/013.000; 588/014.000; 588/015.000
IC [6]
ICM: B01J020-10
ICS: C02F005-02; C02F001-42; G21F009-00
EXF 210/666; 210/682; 210/688; 502/407; 502/411; 502/405; 502/400; 502/202; 502/250; 502/242; 588/9; 588/13; 588/14; 588/15; 252/175
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 95:64638 USPATFULL
TI Method for treating process waste streams by use of natural flocculants
IN Laurent, Edward L., 52 Eastfield Rd., Montgomery, IL, United States 60538
PI US 5433865 19950718
AI US 1994-220781 19940331 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 686

INCL INCLM: 210/727.000
INCLS: 210/730.000; 210/731.000
NCL NCLM: 210/727.000
NCLS: 210/730.000; 210/731.000
IC [6]
ICM: C02F001-54
EXF 210/726; 210/727; 210/729; 210/730; 210/731
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 92:8834 USPATFULL
TI Use of cationic charge modified filter media
IN Ostreicher, Eugene A., Farmington, CT, United States
PA Cuno, Incorporated, Meriden, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5085784 19920204
AI US 1990-618462 19901127 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-335995, filed on 7 Apr 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4981591
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1243
INCL INCLM: 210/767.000
NCL NCLM: 210/767.000
IC [5]
ICM: B01D037-00
EXF 210/502.1; 210/504; 210/505; 210/508; 210/767

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 92:8830 USPATFULL
TI Use of cationic charge modified filter media
IN Ostreicher, Eugene A., Farmington, CT, United States
PA Cuno, Incorporated, Meriden, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5085780 19920204
AI US 1990-618749 19901127 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-335995, filed on 7 Apr 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4981591
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1241
INCL INCLM: 210/683.000
NCL NCLM: 210/683.000
IC [5]
ICM: B01D015-00
EXF 210/502.1; 210/504; 210/505; 210/508; 210/683

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 91:103865 USPATFULL
TI Electroosmosis techniques for removing materials from soil
IN Probstein, Ronald F., Brookline, MA, United States
Renaud, Patricia C., Cambridge, MA, United States
Shapiro, Andrew P., Cambridge, MA, United States
PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5074986 19911224
AI US 1989-362269 19890606 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 466
INCL INCLM: 204/130.000
INCLS: 204/182.200; 204/180.100
NCL NCLM: 204/515.000
IC [5]
ICM: C25C001-22
EXF 204/130; 204/180.1; 204/182.2; 166/248

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 91:888 USPATFULL
TI Cationic charge modified filter media
IN Ostreicher, Eugene A., Farmington, CT, United States
PA Cuno, Incorporated, Meriden, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4981591 19910101
AI US 1989-335995 19890407 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1419
INCL INCLM: 210/502.100
INCLS: 162/164.300; 162/164.600; 162/181.600; 162/183.000; 210/504.000; 210/505.000; 210/508.000
NCL NCLM: 210/502.100
NCLS: 162/164.300; 162/164.600; 162/181.600; 162/183.000; 210/504.000; 210/505.000; 210/508.000
IC [5]
ICM: B01D039-18
EXF 162/164.3; 162/164.6; 162/181.6; 162/183; 210/502.1; 210/503-509

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 73:11729 USPATFULL
TI METHOD OF SCREENING SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DISEASES
IN Sawyer, Philip Nicholas, 606 Third St., New York City, NY, United States 11215
PI US 3722504 19730327
AI US 1969-887649 19691223 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1524
INCL INCLM: 128/002.100R
INCLS: 023/230.000B; 424/009.000
NCL NCLM: 424/009.200
NCLS: 356/072.000; 436/069.000; 600/348.000; 600/368.000; 600/481.000
IC [1]
ICM: A61B005-04
EXF 128/2; 128/2.1; 023/230B; 424/2; 424/3; 424/7; 424/9

=> d l7 14 ab

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AB A method as set forth for screening chemical agents and compounds to determine their usefulness in the treatment of circulatory system diseases and to enable distinguishing the anticoagulant and antithrombotic characteristics of the same. The method consists of a plurality of interrelated steps including the evaluation of the agent or compound on an exposed laboratory animal mesentery. Also included are tests on streaming potential in blood vessels, both in vivo and in vitro. In addition, the method includes checking the effect of the tested substances on electro-osmosis and evaluating the effect of the substance undergoing test on the charge of blood cells. Still further, the test includes checking the effect of the substance on the transport of ions across blood vessel walls and on the sorption and desorption of ions with respect to the circulatory system. In addition, the effect of the substance on destruction of various cells and proteins in blood is determined. The above characteristics are evaluated to determine the antithrombotic, antiatherogenic usefulness of the substance undergoing test.

=> d l7 l4 kwic
L4 IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY".

=> d l7 l4 kwic

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM . . . better than 50 percent of the total deaths in the United States in 1967 according to a United States Public **Health** Service report concerning mortality. The vast majority of these deaths were related to myocardial infarction caused by thrombosis or terminal. . .

DRWD FIGS. 25 and 26 are charts showing the values of **zeta potentials** of human aortas as a function of the degree of arteriosclerosis.

DETD . . . there is a pressure difference (P) across them because of the flow of solution. It is linearly related to the **zeta potential** (.zeta.), which represents a part of the potential drop across a solid solution interface (FIG. 9) by the. . .

DETD . . . and dielectric constant of the solution, respectively. The relation between the charge density in the diffuse layer (q.sub.D) and the **zeta potential** for a z--z valent electrolyte is given by:

DETD . . . the surface charge density of the solid phase. It is not possible to obtain the surface charge density from the **zeta potentials** at electrolyte concentrations above 10.sup. .sup.-3 M. However, for a constant electrolyte concentration, a higher **zeta potential**, which corresponds to a higher streaming potential according to equation 1, signifies a higher surface charge density of the solid.. . .

DETD In vivo streaming potential measurements across femoral arteries: **Healthy** mongrel dogs (e.g., dog 70, FIG. 13), with an average weight of 20 kilograms, were used. General anesthesia was induced. . .

DETD . . . many basic ammonium groups. This compound is therefore strongly basic. It has been shown to reverse the signs of the **zeta potential** of erythrocyte and initmal membranes as well as the sign of the streaming potential.

DETD . . . the slopes of the streaming potential-pressure relations in the presence of antithrombogenic drugs (FIG. 11) are associated with increases in **zeta potentials**. As was pointed out above, a higher magnitude for the **zeta potential** corresponds to a higher mean negative surface charge density on blood vessel wall. Conversely, thrombogenic drugs decrease the magnitude of. . .

DETD . . . area. If experiment duration, specific conductivity of the cell, dielectric constant of the solution, and fluid viscosity are known, the **zeta potential** of the membrane surfaces can be determined from the equation

DETD where = **zeta potential** in millivolts

DETD . . . Ca.sup.+ .sup.+ , K.sup.+ ions, etc., coming across from the opposite side, a total net increase in both positive and **negative ions** occurs in the chamber containing the negative current electrode 122. Water obligatorily osmoses from the point of lower ion concentration. . .

DETD Sixty-five increasingly atherosclerotic aortas were used in these experiments. **Zeta potentials** (.zeta.) were calculated according to the equation:

DETD . . . for each degree of atherosclerosis and for the different sections of the aortic wall in FIG. 25. In FIG. 25 .**zeta**. **potentials** are shown for varying degrees of atherosclerosis without distinguishing between the direction of current flow.

DETD FIGS. 25 and 26 show that .**zeta**. **potentials** of normal and atherosclerotic aortas are practically identical, except with studies of the aortic wall displaying the maximum degree of atherosclerosis. Because of the fairly high standard deviations in .

zeta. **potentials** for the various cases, a rigorous statistical analysis of the results was made which yielded the same conclusion. No significant differences in .**zeta**. **potentials** were found with a reversal in the direction of current (that is, A-I or I-A).

DETD . . . degree of atherosclerosis is attained. At this point, there is a sharp drop (loss of negative surface charge) in the .**zeta**. **potential**, which is indicative of some critical loss, both in normal porosity and in the pore surface charge of the negative. . .

=>

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SPRAYS	52259
MIST	45313
MISTS	3826
HUMIDIFIER	12250
HUMIDIFIERS	2173
INHALER	8715
INHALERS	2821
SHOWER	39235
SHOWERS	5253
DRINK	55614
(L3 AND (SPRAY OR MIST OR HUMIDIFIER OR INHALER OR SHOWER OR DRINK)).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	27

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